

chlorides mentioned above, when administered to several species of animals by various routes. The data presented here extend the earlier work by showing changes in the body weight of animals after the administration of these organolead compounds, and by describing, briefly, the pathologic changes associated with the intoxication induced by the administration of these compounds in the manner indicated.

- 442 Absorption and Excretion of Mercury in Man. II. Urinary Mercury in Relation to Duration of Exposure. A. C. Ladd, L. J. Goldwater and M. B. Jacobs.  
Arch. Environmental Health 6, 480-483 (Apr. 1963).

An attempt has been made to correlate duration of exposure and urinary mercury levels in men working with a variety of mercury compounds, predominantly organic. In 3 out of 4 sets of observations there were indications that in those men having the longest exposure the urinary mercury levels are highest. The fourth set of observations was equivocal. Statistical analysis of figures published by other observers fails to confirm the occurrence of diminishing excretion of mercury in humans after prolonged exposure. Possible differences in the behavior of inorganic and organic mercurials, of different exposure levels, and of males and females require further study.

-- Authors' summary

- 443 Anti-Rust Proofing by Zinc Galvanizing (Hot Dipping). A Report of Suspected Clinical Hazards ("Metal Ague") and Local Dangers (Burns) Encountered in this Industry. G. I. Faerber.  
S. African Med. J. 36, 297-299 (1962).

A brief outline of the practice of industrial hygiene in Germiston has been described, and some specific difficulties (occupational health and engineering problems) associated with the process of hot-dip galvanizing have been detailed.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 444 Cardiovascular Lesions Caused by Dyes Containing Paraphenylenediamine. G. Izar.  
Riforma Med. 76, 1101 (Oct. 6, 1962).  
(Riforma Medica, La., Discesa Trinita Maggiore 53, Naples, Italy).

Cardiovascular lesions, with hyposystole, edema, hepatic and pulmonary stasis, and coronary disease symptoms, were observed in 3 women aged 34, 39, and 52 years respectively, who were using a hair-tinting lotion with a paraphenylenediamine base. These disorders were attributed to the toxic effect of paraphenylenediamine, and several hypotheses were presented to explain the mechanism of this toxicity. It was concluded that the cardiovascular phenomena observed were mainly caused by endocrine imbalances. This hypothesis is confirmed by the fact that most women presenting such disorders in connection with the use of paraphenylenediamine lotions are going or have recently gone through the menopause, or have menstrual disorders. It is recommended that any lotion containing the so-called instant-tinting substances be discarded, and that legal measures be taken in order to prevent the manufacturing and selling of such preparations.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References and Reviews

- 445 Acute Carbon Tetrachloride Intoxication. R. D. Stewart, et al.  
J. Am. Med. Assn. 183, 994-997 (Mar. 23, 1963).

Excessive absorption of carbon tetrachloride results in a clinical complex manifesting depression of the central nervous system followed by hepatic and renal damage. Infrared analysis of the breath is a rapid, specific means of establishing the diagnosis and estimating the amount of drug absorbed. Prompt initiation of intravenous therapy with mannitol may minimize the renal damage and prevent renal failure. These principles are illustrated by the case history of a woman aged 29 who, in an unsuccessful attempt at suicide, ingested a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and methanol.

-- Authors' abst.

\* Address not in current List of Periodicals.